



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and criticism he had to stand, not only from some of the natives (they must be forgiven), but from many of his countrymen, who ought to have known better (which can be forgiven, but not so easily).

Dr. Freer brought to his work a superb training, M.D. at Rush Medical and Ph.D. at Munich, a large view of scientific problems and their practical bearing and an almost painful regard for accuracy and detail, which I sometimes think can be got only in the German schools. I think I am safe in saying that Dr. Freer read and read carefully (and some of us know how ruthlessly) every article on whatever subject which has appeared in the *Philippine Journal of Science*, through the six years of its existence. This is the thing he lived for, and I have had the satisfaction of knowing that this journal is highly regarded in Europe and that over there he was one of the best known of all Americans in the east. But not so in America, where, I regret to say, the ignorance of our own possessions is surprising.

When the man in the street, the "get-rich-quick" schemer and some of the politicians were striving to commercialize the work of the bureau and pressure was being brought to bear on the staff, in that time when ideals in our work seemed about to suffer, when we young and inexperienced ones were in danger of losing sight of the lasting results, the work that would tell, the tall gray-haired familiar figure would loom up in the doorway and then would ensue such a talk as only a big man, a real scientist, can give, and we would take heart again. Those were times of great inspiration to us, and now that his voice will no longer be heard in those halls, we must live on the memory of it. How soon everything becomes a memory!

The work of the bureau will continue, another hand will guide, may be in a larger way still, or in a smaller way; but we, the workers, at least will miss the master.

Dr. Freer had not been well for the last two years, and after returning from a trip with the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Dean C. Worcester, into northern Luzon, where he

hoped to recuperate, died in Baguio, on April 18, at a little over fifty years of age.

WARREN D. SMITH

May, 1912

THE MASTER'S DEGREE AT RUTGERS
COLLEGE

UPON unanimous recommendation of the faculty the trustees of Rutgers College at their recent meeting adopted the following report of the faculty committee on graduate degrees:

Your committee on graduate degrees submits for the consideration of the faculty and for its action the following principles and consequent changes of policy in the granting of the master's degree, and recommends their adoption:

Two principles stand foremost: first, the master's degree should be given a distinct and definite place among academic honors; secondly, the degree should be held in the esteem due a higher degree. Those colleges and universities which grant it to graduate students only after at least one year's residence have thereby tried to restore it to honor, but they have failed to give it a distinct place, for it is usually merely a preliminary step towards the doctor's degree, to be forgotten if that degree is won, or to be a consolation to those who fail. In short, the course of study, the method of study and the aim of the student, all make it a doctor's degree of an inferior type; and as such it is often a reproach to the student in later years if it remains his final higher degree. On the other hand, those universities and colleges which grant it *in absentia* or after the completion of courses in medicine, law or divinity are either making it still less honorable or are making it a second degree for precisely the same work and both superfluous and meaningless. This is felt so generally to-day among able and right-minded students that few are willing to seek the degree under these latter conditions.

To the small college belongs especially, we believe, the task of rehabilitating this degree. Few small colleges are in a position to give adequate courses and facilities of research to candidates for the doctor's degree and it is often their duty to urge such students to go elsewhere; whereas, in the case of the master's degree, provided this degree is rehabilitated properly, the small college may be able to offer excellent opportunities to the student, to do so without great cost to the treasury

of the college, and to compete successfully with the larger universities.

Finally, it is the belief of your committee that there are an increasing number of men and women graduating from our colleges who are not fitted or who do not wish to devote themselves to the longer and profounder study and original research required for the doctor's degree, but who do desire to pursue further their college studies in some chosen direction and who might do so with great profit to themselves and to the community; especially is this true of those young men and women who intend to teach in the elementary and secondary schools and of those students who are about to enter our theological seminaries. Moreover, it is our belief that a few men in each year's graduating class at Rutgers belong to this group and should be encouraged to study at Rutgers for the higher degree. We have already three fellowships for whose administration we are responsible and we should no doubt be glad to receive further endowments of this sort.

Hence it seems to us both fitting and progressive that Rutgers College should seek to solve, for itself at least, this rather puzzling academic problem.

We recommend:

First, that the master's degree be regarded by the faculty of Rutgers College as a degree to be given after extended liberal study and not, as in the case of the doctor's degree, after intense application to one subject and to original research;

Secondly, that the studies pursued by the candidate for this degree constitute a distinct course by themselves as they would if he were studying law or divinity;

Thirdly, that this course consist of three subjects to be pursued by the student for two years, ordinarily in residence at Rutgers; equivalent graduate courses pursued at another institution may, however, be substituted for the first year's requirements;

Fourthly, that the character of such studies shall not differ essentially from that of the elective courses now widely offered to seniors in our colleges; in other words, that their character should be elementary and liberal;

Fifthly, that no student graduating from Rutgers College after 1912 be granted the master's degree on the basis of the present requirements.

Submitted to the faculty April 19, 1911.

AUSTIN SCOTT,
J. VOLNEY LEWIS,
WALTER T. MARVIN,
Committee

MUSEUM BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE writer has recently taken occasion to tabulate some statistics on museum buildings in the United States. The data were taken from the Directory of American Museums published two years ago by the Buffalo Society of Natural History. Table I. shows the source of the money with which museum buildings were erected. Table II. shows the years, by decades, the money was given or appropriated for museum buildings. Table III. shows the distribution of museum buildings in five groups of states. A map which was also prepared shows the location of the buildings. While the data given in the Buffalo publication are quite complete, it is evident that no tables like these can be perfectly accurate. They are, nevertheless, very instructive.

TABLE I

Decades	Number of Museums	Amounts Received
1840-1849	1	\$ 20,000
1850-1859	2	34,000
1860-1869	6	1,277,000
1870-1879	7	6,030,000
1880-1889	5	560,000
1890-1899	20	9,866,000
1900-1909	21	14,224,000
Unknown		5,221,000

TABLE II

Sources of Funds	Number of Museums	Amounts Received
Private donations	36	\$18,958,000
Universities (indirectly some states)	15	1,382,000
Cities	10	8,599,000
State and national governments	3	7,350,000
Other sources	1	943,000

TABLE III

Groups of States	Number of Museums	Cost of Buildings
Middle Atlantic States (6) ...	16	\$17,478,000
North Central States (15)	16	8,466,000
New England States (6)	19	4,910,000
District of Columbia	2	4,400,000
Rocky Mountain and Pacific States (11)	10	1,836,000
Southern States	2	142,000

It is evident that the growth of our museums is largely parallel with the growth of